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| APPLICATION NO.               | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/017,183                    | 12/07/2001  | Coach Wei            | EMC-06-235(PRO)ORD1 | 5883             |
| 24227                         | 7590        | 11/28/2007           | EXAMINER            |                  |
| EMC CORPORATION               |             |                      | ZHEN, LI B          |                  |
| OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL |             |                      | ART UNIT            | PAPER NUMBER     |
| 176 SOUTH STREET              |             |                      | 2194                |                  |
| HOPKINTON, MA 01748           |             |                      |                     |                  |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

|                              |                 |              |
|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <b>Office Action Summary</b> | Application No. | Applicant(s) |
|                              | 10/017,183      | WEI, COACH   |
| Examiner                     | Art Unit        |              |
| Li B. Zhen                   | 2194            |              |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 September 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                            2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-18 and 22-25 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-18 and 22-25 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.



WILLIAM THOMSON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .   | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

## DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1 – 18 and 22 – 25 are pending in the current application.

### ***Response to Arguments***

2. Applicant's arguments filed 09/04/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. In response to the Non-Final Office Action dated 05/11/2007, applicant argues:

- (1) The prior art does not teach initiating a thread to contain the recited process steps and that the thread is extinguished after the processing is completed. [p. 11, lines 18 – 21]; and
- (2) Bahr fails to disclose initiating a processing thread that re-implements a GUI and extinguishes the thread after the use of the GUI is complete. [p. 12, lines 13 – 14]

As to arguments (1) and (2), see the 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph rejection below. In addition, Bahr teaches thread event handling and thread event dispatching [col. 22, lines 13 – 22], event processing threads [col. 23, lines 30 – 35], processing ViewEvent in a separate thread [col. 23, lines 35 – 52] and cleanup threads [col. 27, lines 5 – 20]. Therefore, Bahr also discloses a thread-based computing model for handling user interface events and requests.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

**4. Claims 1 – 18 and 22 – 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.**

Currently amended claims 1, 22 and 23 recites the new limitation “initiating a thread for replacing the GUI API with re-implemented network aware GUI API” (claim 1, lines 6 – 7), “processing the output by the client-side program to refresh the Graphical User Interface thread” (claim 1, lines 22 – 23), “initiating a thread that: sends the application’s user interface to a client device for presentation, handles communications problems, renders the application’s user interface, dispatches necessary user input events back to the server for processing; and extinguishes said thread after said processing is completed” (claim 22, lines 7 – 13), and “second means for initiating a thread for replacing the API of each of the plurality of applications with the network based API” (claim 23, lines 10 – 12). There does not appear to be a written description of the claimed limitation in the application as filed. In the response submitted on 09/04/2007, applicant indicated that support for the amendment may be found at least in Section 2.2.3.2.8. However, the cited section only discloses thread-based computing model for handling client requests, destroying the thread when the processing is finished, and updating a user interface (UI) in response to some kind of external event.

The cited section does not disclose or suggest initiating a thread for replacing the GUI API and updating a user interface thread. Throughout the specification, applicant discloses that the enterprise application presentation platform (Nexel) modifies the behavior of JFC by replacing part of the implementation (GUI API) with its own implementation (re-implemented network aware GUI API) [i.e., p. 17, lines 12 – 23]. Thus, it is the enterprise application presentation platform, not a thread, that replaces the GUI API with a re-implemented network aware GUI API. The amendment to claim 22 is interpreted as initializing a thread that performs the following functions: (1) sends the application's user interface to a client device for presentation, (2) handles communications problems, (3) renders the application's user interface, (4) dispatches necessary user input events back to the server for processing; and (5) extinguishes said thread after said processing is completed. Functions (1) and (2) are performed by the server [i.e. p. 29, line 10 and p. 20, lines 20 – 23] and functions (3) and (4) are performed by the client [i.e., p. 4, lines 18 – 20 and p. 4, lines 1 – 3]. Claim 22 also suggests that a thread can extinguish itself (i.e., when the thread performs function (5)). It is unclear as to how a single thread can perform functions of both the client and the server and how a thread can extinguish itself. The specification fails to disclose a single thread that can perform functions of both the client and the server and the thread extinguishing itself. In addition, examiner was unable to locate any disclosure of a user interface thread. The specification only discloses updating a user interface (i.e. p. 18, line 29 – p. 19, line 2; p. 23, lines 26 – 30). Therefore, the applicant fails to disclose "initiating a thread for replacing the GUI API with re-implemented network aware GUI

“API” (claim 1, lines 6 – 7), “processing the output by the client-side program to refresh the Graphical User Interface thread” (claim 1, lines 22 – 23), “initiating a thread that: sends the application’s user interface to a client device for presentation, handles communications problems, renders the application’s user interface, dispatches necessary user input events back to the server for processing; and extinguishes said thread after said processing is completed” (claim 22, lines 7 – 13), and “second means for initiating a thread for replacing the API of each of the plurality of applications with the network based API” in the specification as filed. For the purpose of examination, these limitations in claims 1, 22 and 23 will not be considered.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to

consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

**7. Claims 1-8, 11, 13-18 and 22-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,901,554 to Bahrs et al. [hereinafter Bahrs] in view of “What are Enterprise JavaBeans components?: Part 1: The history and goals of EJB architecture” [hereinafter Nordby], both references previously cited.**

**8.** As to claim 1, Bahrs teaches the invention substantially as claimed including a method for delivering applications over a network in which the business logic of the application [business logic; col. 31, lines 5 – 15 and col. 14, lines 23 – 36] is running on the backend server [a server 104; col. 12, lines 16 – 43; server side business logic, col. 31, lines 5 - 15], the method comprising the steps of:

having the application invoke a Graphical User Interface (GUI) Application Programming Interface (API) to present the application's user interface [a client browser invokes a URL submit, the web server obtains the request and passed control to a servlet. The servlet obtains a key/value pair list of values entered in the HTML client. This list is passed to the ViewController alternate view being displayed; col. 38, lines 1 – 19];

replacing the GUI API with a re-implemented [replacement may be accomplished by creating the developer's own implementation of ViewControllerBaseImpl that implements the methods getComponent( ), setEnabled(boolean enable), and setVisible(boolean visible), col. 20, lines 33 – 52; overriding methods of the

ViewController class, col. 31, line 53 – col. 32, line 22; examiner notes that when the methods of the ViewController class is overridden with the developer own implementation, the View Controller class is re-implemented] network aware GUI API [ViewController interface 3902 extends JTC interface 3904; col. 35, lines 45 – 54 and col. 44, line 13 – 50] running on a backend server [application containing the view controller may be located on the server; col. 36, line 65 – col. 37, line 15] that translates the application's presentation layer information [col. 47, line 63 – col. 48, line 15 and col. 36, line 65 – col. 37, line 16] into a pre-determined format based messages [Object data may take various forms, such as Extensible Markup Language (XML), String, Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), key/value, Remote Method Invocation (RMI), J/XFS, RS232; col. 17, lines 25 – 39] that describe a Graphical User Interface [col. 48, lines 40 – 60 and col. 53, lines 3 – 20], event processing registries [data is passed via different events, such as ViewEvent 510, RequestEvent 522, and RequestEvent 526; col. 17, lines 25 – 39] and other related information [object handling placement of components will register as a listener for notifications to place objects on the screen; col. 24, lines 36 – 59], the presentation layer of the application in a high level, object level messages [col. 16, line 57 – col. 17, line 15];

                  sending such messages to the client device via the network [col. 41, line 66 – col. 42, line 19; col. 48, lines 40 – 60 and col. 53, lines 3 – 20];

                  processing the messages and rendering a user interface by a client-side program [If the major code for the TopEvent is message, then the message is displayed for the application (step 8418); col. 49, lines 25 – 33], which delivers a user experience for that

device according to the capability of the specific client device [mechanism for creating the HTML view is application dependent/screen dependent; col. 37, line 50 – 67]; rendering the user interface on the client device [ViewController 502 basically provides a reusable GUI element; col. 15, line 52 – col. 16, line 13]; transmitting a plurality of user input and client-side events back to the server [col. 36, lines 17 – 28] via a predetermined protocol [col. 14, lines 36 – 65]; processing the user input and client-side events on the backend server [col. 26, lines 1 – 20 and col. 16, line 56 – col. 17, line 15], translating such events and inputs as if they were locally generated [ViewEvents generated in the ViewControllers 12302 being handled by the ApplicationMediator 12304 and translated into appropriate RequestEvents; col. 65, lines 23 – 41], and sending such translated events and inputs to the application for processing [RequestEvents are passed on to the destination 12308 via the transported 12306; col. 65, lines 23 – 41]; encoding and routing the output of the application to the client device using the predetermined messaging format [col. 16, line 57 – col. 17, line 15]; and further processing the output by the client-side program to refresh the Graphical User Interface thereat [the return data may be sent to ViewController 502 to refresh the view displayed on the screen to the user; col. 16, line 57 – col. 17, line 15] and extinguishing a thread upon completion [cleanup a list of event listeners and event processing threads on clear and exit; col. 23, lines 35 – 52]. Bahrs discloses that the ViewControllerImpl that implements the ViewController and JTC interfaces is usually a

Java Component or Container or bean [col. 19, lines 42 – 56]. Bahrs does not specifically disclose applications that are developed once and deployed multiple times.

However, Nordby teaches an EJB component can be developed once and then deployed on multiple platforms without recompilation or source code modification [p. 4, EJB Technology design goals].

Bahrs teaches that the ViewControllerImpl that implements the ViewController and JTC interfaces is usually a Java Component or Container or bean. It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the ViewControllerImpl of Bahrs as a Java bean and provide applications that can be developed once and deployed multiple times because this simplifies development of middleware components that are transactional, scalable, and portable [p. 1, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph of Nordby] and provides a robust, scalable environment that can support mission-critical enterprise information systems [p. 1, 5<sup>th</sup> paragraph of Nordby].

9. As to claim 22, Bahrs as modified teaches a system for distributing an application [col. 14, lines 23 – 36 of Bahrs] including at least a server [a server 104; col. 12, lines 15 – 45 of Bahrs], at least a client device [clients 108, 110, and 112; col. 12, lines 16 – 43 of Bahrs], and a communication means [network 102; col. 12, lines 16 – 45 of Bahrs], the system comprising:

a presentation layer of the application [ViewController; col. 15, line 52 – col. 16, line 12 of Bahrs] written using a server-side API [col. 19, lines 12 – 30 of Bahrs] based network programming model [col. 28, lines 42 – 67 of Bahrs];

a business logic layer of the application [business logic; col. 31, lines 5 – 15 and col. 14, lines 23 – 36 of Bahrs] and a data layer of the application [data model; col. 35, line 57 – col. 36, line 6 of Bahrs] both of which are written with the server-side API and running on the server [a server 104; col. 12, lines 16 – 43; server side business logic, col. 31, lines 5 - 15 of Bahrs]; and where

the server-side API having a supporting infrastructure that: sends [Object data may take various forms, such as Extensible Markup Language (XML), String, Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), key/value, Remote Method Invocation (RMI), J/XFS, RS232; col. 17, lines 25 – 39 of Bahrs] the application's user interface information [col. 47, line 63 – col. 48, line 15 of Bahrs] to a client device for presentation [col. 48, lines 40 – 60 and col. 53, lines 3 – 20 of Bahrs], handles communications problems [col. 43, lines 15 – 36 of Bahrs], renders the application's user interface [ViewController 502 basically provides a reusable GUI element; col. 15, line 52 – col. 16, line 13 of Bahrs], dispatches necessary user input events back to the server for processing [col. 18, line 63 – col. 19, line 13 of Bahrs]; and extinguishes said thread after said processing is completed [cleanup a list of event listeners and event processing threads on clear and exit; col. 23, lines 35 – 52 of Bahrs];

wherein use of the system enable the application [col. 19, lines 42 – 56 of Bahrs] to be developed once and deployed multiple times [EJB component can be developed once and then deployed on multiple platforms without recompilation or source code modification; p. 4, EJB Technology design goals of Nordby].

10. As to claim 23, Bahrs as modified teaches an apparatus for distributing an application over a network [col. 14, lines 23 – 36 of Bahrs] where the apparatus includes:

- a server [a server 104; col. 12, lines 15 – 45 of Bahrs];
- a client device [clients 108, 110, and 112; col. 12, lines 16 – 43 of Bahrs];
- a network communication means [network 102; col. 12, lines 16 – 45 of Bahrs];
- a re-implemented [replacement may be accomplished by creating the developer's own implementation of ViewControllerBaseImpl that implements the methods getComponent( ), setEnabled(boolean enable), and setVisible(boolean visible), col. 20, lines 33 – 52 of Bahrs; overriding methods of the ViewController class, col. 31, line 53 – col. 32, line 22 of Bahrs; examiner notes that when the methods of the ViewController class is overridden with the developer own implementation, the View Controller class is re-implemented] network based API module that is used to transparently replace the API on which the application was developed [ViewController interface 3902 extends JTC interface 3904; col. 35, lines 45 – 54 and col. 44, line 13 – 50 of Bahrs];
  - a first means for running an application of the plurality of applications where a business logic [business logic; col. 31, lines 5 – 15 and col. 14, lines 23 – 36 of Bahrs] of the application runs on the server [a server 104; col. 12, lines 16 – 43; server side business logic, col. 31, lines 5 - 15 of Bahrs];
  - a second means for replacing the API [col. 20, lines 33 – 52 of Bahrs; overriding methods of the ViewController class, col. 31, line 53 – col. 32, line 22 of Bahrs] of each of the plurality of applications with the network based API [Interfaces extending JTC are

ViewController, ApplicationMediator, and Destination; col. 44, lines 13 – 51 of Bahrs] so that each of the applications' logic runs on the server [application containing the view controller may be located on the server; col. 36, line 65 – col. 37, line 15 of Bahrs];

a third means for using the network based API to create a display for an application on the client device [ViewController 502 basically provides a reusable GUI element; col. 15, line 52 – col. 16, line 13 of Bahrs];

a fourth means for transferring the user interactions on the client device to the server [col. 18, line 63 – col. 19, line 13 of Bahrs], calculating the appropriate response to the input [deliver the information to the server's service for processing; col. 16, line 56 – col. 17, line 15 of Bahrs], and transmitting the appropriate response to the client machine [response data will be returned to the Transporter 524 in a RequestEvent; col. 16, line 56 – col. 17, line 15 of Bahrs];

a fifth means for updating the display of the application on the client device based on the responses from the server [return data may be sent to ViewController 502 to refresh the view displayed on the screen to the user; col. 16, line 56 – col. 17, line 15 of Bahrs]; and

a sixth means for extinguishing the thread after processing has been completed [cleanup a list of event listeners and event processing threads on clear and exit; col. 23, lines 35 – 52 of Bahrs],

wherein use of the re-implemented network aware API enables the application [col. 19, lines 42 – 56 of Bahrs] to be developed once and deployed multiple times [EJB component can be developed once and then deployed on multiple platforms without

recompilation or source code modification; p. 4, EJB Technology design goals of Nordby].

11. As to claim 2, Bahrs teaches the GUI API and the event processing API are represented as classes within Java Foundation Classes [col. 14, lines 36 – 65].
12. As to claim 3, Bahrs teaches the client-side program is a computer program based on Operating System's API [col. 34, lines 30 – 39 and col. 13, lines 43 – 60].
13. As to claim 4, Bahrs teaches the client-side program is a wireless device program written using the device's Operating System's API [col. 15, lines 26 – 52 and col. 14, lines 1 – 17].
14. As to claim 5, Bahrs teaches the client-side program is program written using Java API [col. 14, lines 36 – 65 and col. 15, lines 25 – 52].
15. As to claim 6, Bahrs teaches the JAVA API is selected from the group consisting of: Abstract Windows Toolkit (AWT), Personal Java, Java 2 Micro Edition based GUI API or Java Swing [col. 14, lines 36 – 65 and col. 35, lines 45 – 54 and col. 44, line 13 – 50].

16. As to claim 7, Bahrs teaches the predetermined protocol is Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) [JTC has natural support for multiple protocols, such as, for example IIOP, RMI, Sockets, HTTP, HTTPs, and Files; col. 15, lines 26 – 52].

17. As to claim 8, Bahrs teaches the predetermined protocol is Hyper Text Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer (HTTPS) [JTC has natural support for multiple protocols, such as, for example IIOP, RMI, Sockets, HTTP, HTTPs, and Files; col. 15, lines 26 – 52].

18. As to claim 11, Bahrs teaches the predetermined messaging format is based on Extended Markup Language (XML) [col. 17, lines 25 – 38 and col. 37, line 50 – 67].

19. As to claim 13, Bahrs teaches the network is the Internet [col. 12, lines 16 – 43].

20. As to claim 14, Bahrs teaches the network is a local area network [col. 12, lines 16 – 43].

21. As to claim 15, Bahrs teaches the local area network is a bandwidth-limited slow speed network [col. 1, line 58 – col. 2, line 15].

22. As to claim 16, Bahrs teaches the network includes a wireless network [col. 15, lines 25 – 52].

23. As to claim 17, Bahrs teaches the client device is selected from the group consisting of workstations, desktops, laptops, Person Digital Assistants (PDAs), and wireless devices [col. 15, lines 25 – 52].
24. As to claim 18, Bahrs teaches the server and the client device are combined into one entity [col. 17, lines 61 – 67 and col. 31, lines 5 – 15].
25. As to claim 24, Bahrs teaches the application code is not modified when distributing the application [col. 14, lines 23 – 36] and the application code is not distributed to the client device [business logic and central data management of an application should be separated out from the JTC application; col. 31, lines 5 – 15].
26. As to claim 25, Bahrs teaches distributing a plurality of pre-existing applications [col. 14, lines 23 – 36].
27. **Claims 9, 10 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bahrs and Nordby further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,615,131 to Rennard et al. [hereinafter Rennard, previously cited].**

28. As to claim 9, Bahrs as modified teaches wireless devices [col. 15, lines 26 – 52 of Bahrs] and multiple protocols [col. 15, lines 26 – 52 of Bahrs] but does not specifically disclose the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) protocol.

However, Rennard teaches Java user interfaces [col. 8, line 64 - col. 9, line 37] and the WAP protocol [Wireless Application Protocol; col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 13].

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to apply the teaching of the WAP protocol to the invention of Bahrs because the Wireless Markup Language (WML) in the Wireless Application Protocol includes navigation and event-handling models that allow an author to specify the processing of user agent events [col. 7, line 63 – col. 8, line 23 of Rennard]. In addition, the WAP protocol allows the creation of a WML foundation class that reduces the amount of code that must be written to create a WML deck [col. 8, lines 21 – 39 of Rennard].

29. As to claim 10, Bahrs as modified teaches the predetermined protocol is proprietary [col. 6, line 57 – col. 7, line 2 of Rennard].

30. As to claim 12, Bahrs as modified teaches the predetermined messaging format is proprietary [col. 6, line 57 – col. 7, line 2 of Rennard].

***Conclusion***

31. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

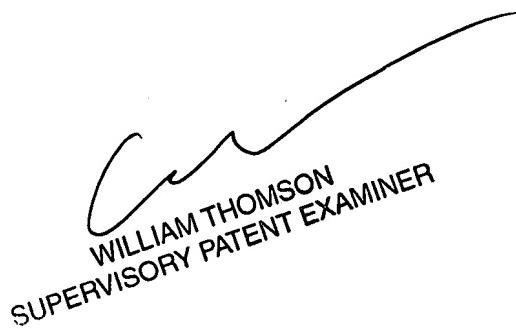
32. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Li B. Zhen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3768. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Fri, 8:30am - 5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, William Thomson can be reached on 571-272-3718. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Li B. Zhen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2194

LBZ



WILLIAM THOMSON  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

A handwritten signature of "William Thomson" is written in cursive ink. To the right of the signature, the text "WILLIAM THOMSON" is printed in a standard font, followed by "SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER" on a slightly lower line.